

THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—141 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 1/2 Editorial Room—212

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.
 Daily only, one month, \$2.00
 Daily only, three months, \$5.00
 Daily only, one year, \$18.00
 Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$20.00
 Sunday only, one year, \$10.00
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 JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in
 the United States should put on an extra postage stamp.
 One-cent postage stamp on a twelve or sixteen
 day paper; a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-
 age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in
 this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-
 companyed by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:
 PAULIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard
 de Capis.
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PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster
 street.

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 House.

Sheep shearing will rapidly decline now,
 but the shearing of farmers who formerly
 owned flocks will continue at an increasing
 rate.

When the Democratic Governor of New
 York declared that "every sensible man is
 a protectionist" he located the sense of the
 country outside of the Cleveland party.

If the President does not want Mr. Car-
 lisle in his Cabinet longer, why does he not
 tell him so? It is not manly to let his
 sleuth-hounds upon him to hunt him out.

The venerable Holman, after thirty years
 of "I object," must have known how it
 feels to be the victim when he undertook
 to jump a war claim of \$5,000 through the
 House on Monday.

"The admission of foreign dry goods at
 Chicago yesterday," says a dispatch, "beat
 all previous records." Yes, and of the tens
 of thousands of dollars' worth of these
 goods put upon the market, not a dollar
 of American labor was represented in the
 making.

The soul of the unconquered St. Louis
 Republic is terribly tried at the revelation
 of a case of pension fraud in that city, and
 the Globe-Democrat does not bring con-
 solation by adding that this pension was
 granted last February by the Hoke Smith
 conbine.

Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic
 congressional committee, intimates that he
 and his associates have all the appliances,
 with which to carry elections except en-
 thusiasm. The Sugar and Whisky trusts
 cannot furnish enthusiasm of a genuine and
 abiding character.

It was not necessary that Mr. McMillin,
 of Tennessee, should remind the country
 that the Democratic Congress has imposed
 \$40,000,000 of tax on sugar. Before the year
 is out every purchaser will know that it
 will take \$1.50 to buy as much sugar as he
 got for a dollar during 1892 and 1893.

The new law imposes a tax of 2 per
 cent. on incomes in excess of \$4,000 dur-
 ing the calendar year 1894. At this rate
 Attorney-general Smith ought to pay on
 about \$40,000. The collector of internal
 revenue is respectfully advised to keep an
 eye on the Attorney-general's return.

When the President went to the White
 House the first time he said that he did not
 know "a d—n thing about the tariff." He
 now talks about "the markets of the
 world" for the products of high-grade wares
 in competition with the low wares of Eu-
 rope, which shows that he has learned
 nothing.

Grover Cleveland has no criticism for
 the measure which will make the sugar
 of the masses cost them 40 or 45 per cent.
 more than it has since April 1, 1890, be-
 cause it is a duty imposed for revenue
 and is therefore "tariff reform" but the
 comparatively inconsequential duty on soft
 coal and iron ore is an outrage upon a
 "long suffering people."

The most subservient of cuckoos can no
 longer claim that there is any resemblance
 between Grover Cleveland and Andrew
 Jackson. Old Hickory would never have
 made himself ridiculous by declaring in
 one breath that a bill passed by Congress
 contained "inconsistencies and crudities
 which ought not to appear in laws of any
 kind," and in the next that "I am more
 settled than ever in the determination to
 allow the bill to become a law without my
 signature."

Although 1,400 pension claims were sub-
 mitted to the Senate and House during
 the session just closed, but 156 cases were
 reported back from the committees, and
 of these only thirteen were finally passed
 upon by Congress. Of these, eight re-
 lated to soldiers of the late war and five
 to those of other wars. One of those
 granted was to the widow of a Democrat
 who was a brigadier general, and, al-
 though in comfortable circumstances, she
 was voted \$100 a month.

It is now generally admitted that the
 provision of the Constitution of Indiana
 relating to the voting of aliens is a grave
 mistake. In extenuation it can and should
 be said that the immigrants coming to this
 country at the time the Constitution was
 adopted were largely very intelligent and de-
 sirable Germans and Swedes, who could read
 and write, and have made industrious and
 law-abiding citizens. Now the larger por-
 tion of immigrants are from countries
 which have taken no pains to educate their
 common people. They have no more com-
 prehension of the nature of American in-
 stitutions than if they were mere children.
 They even misapprehend the meaning of
 liberty as applied to our institutions; it
 means to them the right to be lawless and
 riotous. And yet such people leaving Eu-
 rope last October can vote in Indiana next
 November, though they have not the faint-
 est conception of what voting means, but

believe it confers the right to break the
 laws. The occurrences of the past few
 months have led many thousand men and
 women to consider this voting of aliens
 and to understand the danger which it in-
 volves. To-day a meeting will be held to
 organize in behalf of good citizenship.
 What more practical work can be done to
 promote good citizenship than to take steps
 to annul the provisions which authorize
 benighted and vicious as well as intel-
 ligent aliens to vote?

THE CATCHINGS LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland is the first President who
 ever attempted to establish an extra-consti-
 tutional mode of communicating with Con-
 gress or the people. The Constitution says
 the President shall, from time to time, re-
 commend to Congress such measures as he
 shall judge necessary and expedient. It also
 provides that if he does not approve a bill
 that has been passed by Congress and pre-
 sented to him for signature, "he shall re-
 turn it, with his objections, to that house
 in which it shall have originated." The
 Constitution does not provide any other
 mode of communication between the Presi-
 dent and Congress, and it evidently con-
 templates that if he does not approve a bill
 he shall veto it.

Mr. Cleveland has made two notable de-
 partures from constitutional methods. The
 first was his letter to Chairman Wilson,
 which was in effect a special message to
 Congress, and the other is his letter to Re-
 presentative Catchings, which is intended to
 have, so far as the President is concerned,
 the moral effect of a veto message. Under
 the provision of the Constitution above
 quoted the proper thing for him to do if he
 did not approve the bill was to return it
 with a statement of his objections thereto.
 Instead of that, he holds the bill until it
 becomes a law by limitation, and then
 sends a statement of his objections to a
 member of Congress. No other President
 has ever found it necessary to resort to
 such indirect methods of communicating
 with Congress or the country, nor has any
 other President ever placed himself on re-
 cord as bitterly opposed to a bill which he
 was chiefly instrumental in making a law.

Mr. Cleveland has set a bad precedent in
 another respect. His letter to Chairman
 Wilson was an attempt to control the ac-
 tion of Congress, and his letter to Mr.
 Catchings is a distinctly partisan one.

In the first the President sets an example
 of presidential lobbying, and in the other
 of presidential partisanship. What other Presi-
 dent ever used in a semi-official paper dis-
 cussing the merits of a measure submitted
 to him for signature such expressions as
 the following? "I do not claim to be better
 than the masses of my party." "I take my
 place with the rank and file of the Demo-
 cratic party." "I love the principles of true
 Democracy." "I am proud of my party or-
 ganization." Is Mr. Cleveland President of
 the United States and of the whole Ameri-
 can people, or is he simply the head of the
 Democratic party? A Republican President
 once said: "He serves his party best who
 serves his country best." The present in-
 cumbent of the office seems to have re-
 versed the sentiment, for his letter to Mr.
 Catchings shows very clearly that he places
 service to his party above service to the
 country.

The following extracts from the letter
 show the President floundering about in a
 mass of conflicting opinions like a derelict
 at sea:

"There are provisions in this bill which
 are in line with honest Democratic re-
 form."

"The bill will certainly lighten many tar-
 iff burdens that now rest heavily on the
 people."

"It contains inconsistencies and crudities
 which ought not to appear in tariff laws
 or laws of any kind."

"I am proud of my party organization, be-
 cause it is conservatively steady and per-
 sistent in the enforcement of its prin-
 ciples."

"There were, as you and I well know,
 incidents accompanying the passage of the
 bill through Congress which made every
 sincere reformer unhappy."

"It presents a vast improvement to ex-
 isting conditions."

"Influences surrounded it in its latter
 stages which ought not to be recognized or
 tolerated in Democratic reform circles."

"The theory of Democratic tariff reform
 has been stolen and worn in the service of
 Republican protection."

"I am more settled than ever in the de-
 termination to allow the bill to become a
 law without my signature."

These are the conflicting expressions of
 one who is trying to convince himself that
 he is consistent when he knows the re-
 cord is dead against him. They are not the
 utterances of an honest man, but of one
 who is trying to make people believe that
 he is honest and patriotic, when in fact he
 is tricky and demagogical.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

One of the most significant conventions
 ever called in this State meets this
 morning at 10:30, at Masonic Hall. It may
 not prove to be large in numbers, but its
 significance consists in the purpose avowed.
 It is not to form a political party, nor to
 specially favor any party already formed,
 but to emphasize the duty of every good
 citizen to look well to the men who are
 chosen to make laws and administer them.

One feature of special interest is that it
 is to be composed largely, if not chiefly,
 of young men. The good citizen movement
 was born of the zeal of that class of young
 men who constitute Christian Endeavor
 and other church leagues and associations
 whose purpose is to apply their Christian
 principles to the affairs of life, and certain-
 ly there is no direction in which Christian
 energy can be better applied than in the
 choice of good men for the responsible
 duties of official life. The time is past for
 good men to relegate the management of
 political affairs to men of doubtful morals
 and of corrupt habits. It is well to meet
 as these young men do to-day and resolve
 not to support bad men for office, but it
 is much better for them to attend the pri-
 maries of parties and see that good men are
 nominated. We say the primaries of parties.
 In a Republic like ours political parties
 must be carried through parties. It
 does not follow that all who co-operate
 with any given party must heartily in-
 dors every measure of that party. He
 may not agree to any one measure in all
 its details, yet he more nearly agrees with
 this party than that, hence he co-operates
 with it, for such is the genius of our gov-
 ernment; our laws are not often the exact
 embodiment of any one man's views, but
 the resultant of the views of thousands,
 and the average expression of the senti-
 ment of the whole people. If by accident

any measure finds expression in a law
 which is not in harmony with public opin-
 ion it either becomes a dead letter or is
 at once repealed.

One feature of the convention must
 strike every reflecting man favorably. They
 do not propose to ask any political party
 to endorse any of the measures which they
 regard as essential to good citizenship. No
 measure which becomes a party measure
 can succeed unless the party endorsing it
 succeeds and then abides. The measures
 which these young men seek to promote
 affect the people of all parties and must
 find supporters in all parties or they will
 be short lived. Their objective point is to
 antagonize the saloon and its kindred
 vices. Let them learn from their enemy.
 The saloon has never organized a party in
 its interest, neither has it always required
 the individuals it supported to say shibbo-
 leth just as they do. When they cannot
 find a man who measures up to their ideal
 they take the man who comes nearest to
 it. Hence their success. They have been
 feared and courted by men of all parties
 though rarely by any party. As we under-
 stand the purpose of this convention it is
 to make candidates, not parties, feel that
 there are other voters to be feared and
 courted besides the saloon interests. In
 this respect the meeting is a most signifi-
 cant one and if wisely managed it must
 be felt in its influence. The saloon as a
 political factor must go, but it never will
 go until men of all parties continue as
 these young men propose. That it cannot
 be overcome by a party devoted to its
 overthrow is plain from the fact that such
 a party has existed more than twenty-five
 years and now numbers less than 3 per
 cent. of the voters of the Nation. The sa-
 loon has had nothing to fear as much as
 this good citizens' movement. Outside of
 all parties and in the hands of young men
 it will be felt in the near future, if not
 immediately.

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.

Some practical philosopher has said,
 "Things are never so bad but they might
 be worse." Of course there is a fallacy
 hidden in the statement, because when
 the worst comes, as it must and does some-
 times, there cannot be any worse. Never-
 theless, the statement contains a good-
 sized nugget of consolatory wisdom.

The condition of business during the last
 year has been so bad that it seems impos-
 sible to conceive of it as being worse, and
 yet it might be. Even now there are some
 notable causes for gratitude. Congress has
 adjourned, the tariff agitation has ceased,
 at least for a time, and the new law is not
 as bad as it might have been. The sitting
 of Congress is always more or less of a
 disturbing factor in the business world.
 This is not a pleasant and perhaps not a
 patriotic thing to say, but it is neverthe-
 less true. The power of Congress for mis-
 chief through reckless, ignorant or hasty
 legislation is so great that conservative
 business men are in a state of nervous
 apprehension from the time it meets till it
 adjourns. And yet Congress does not do
 nearly as much mischief as it might. Every
 session there are so many vicious meas-
 ures introduced which are instantly strangled
 that there is always room for gratitude
 that it does not do worse.

The new tariff law is bad enough, but
 not as bad as it might be. It is positively
 bad, but not superlatively so. Comparing
 it with the Chicago platform there is room
 for gratitude that it is not worse. The
 McKinley bill is dead, but protection still
 lives and gets considerable recognition in
 the new law. It is the protection in it
 that saves it from being utterly bad. It
 will kill some industries, cripple others,
 throw a great many persons out of employ-
 ment and bring a reduction of wages to a
 great many others, and yet it is not as
 bad as it might be nor as bad as the leaders
 of the Democratic party threaten to make
 it if the party is continued in power. There
 is always room for thankfulness when the
 Democratic party fails to do all the mis-
 chief it is capable of. In the present case
 it was afraid to do what it had threatened
 and promised a thousand times that it
 would do, and its cowardice has become
 a cause of national gratitude.

THE FREE-TRADE WAR TO GO ON.

The last words of the last Cleveland
 letter, the last declaration of the ultra
 Texan free-trader, Senator Mills, are an
 appeal to carry on the war for free trade.
 "But an opening wedge," say the Milises,
 the Crisps, the McMillins, the Warners,
 of New York, referring to the present Demo-
 cratic tariff. "The millions of our country-
 men who have fought bravely and well
 for tariff reform should be exhorted to con-
 tinue the struggle" shouts the free-trade
 President in his last unseemly letter as-
 sailing members of his own party and pre-
 senting the disproved arguments in favor
 of free trade. In the contest for the next
 House this war for further tariff reduc-
 tions and for free coal and ores will be the
 issue. If the next House is Democratic a
 tariff bill making further reductions in du-
 ties which are now partially protective
 will have no avail; the dogmas of the free-
 trade theorists of the Cobden Club must
 be carried out to the end. Factories may
 close and wage-earners may be driven to
 idleness and want by tens of thousands,
 but such calamities are of no account com-
 pared with the putting in force in this
 country the theories of British free-traders
 and manufacturers. The truth is, the
 Cleveland element of the Democratic party
 mean to turn a deaf ear to the mass of
 business men who ask that the free-traders
 call a halt until business shall, in some
 measure, adjust itself to the present tariff
 and the losses which it is sure to impose
 are remedied. They no longer listen to the
 intelligent business interests of the country.
 The theoretical free-trader and the im-
 porter are all-powerful with the Cleve-
 land element; and so intent is this element
 in doing the bidding of this foreign interest
 that they plan to prevent that tranquillity
 in regard to future tariff legislation which
 is essential to anything like business pros-
 perity. Such is the order of Grover Cleve-
 land.

The article in the President's organ, the
 New York Times, expressing the concern
 of merchants in New York because of the
 sweeping away of the Harrison reciprocal
 treaties has attracted attention in Wash-

ington. It is now certain that the people
 of this country will lose all the trade they
 have gained under the Harrison treaties,
 which the Democratic tariff law wipes out.
 Already it is given out that Spain will im-
 pose the old tax of \$5 a barrel on our flour
 instead of the much lower tax imposed by
 the reciprocal treaty—a tax, moreover,
 lighter upon American flour than upon any
 other except that coming from Spain. The
 same is true of Brazil. Now the United
 States supplies all of the flour sold in that
 market—700,000 barrels last year—because it
 pays no duty, while all others pay a duty
 of 15 per cent. Now that duty will be im-
 posed upon American flour, and the Argenti-
 ne Republic, which is much nearer, will
 take the market from us as an equal com-
 petitor. Mr. Flint, of New York, a trader
 in South America, says that we have been
 gaining there under the Harrison arrange-
 ment, and would soon have had a large
 trade, but this action of Congress will undo
 all that has been done. Because of this
 adverse action \$20,000,000 of exports, largely
 farm products, will be lost during the next
 year.

The following is from Mr. Cleveland's let-
 ter to Representative Catchings:

"I take my place with the rank and file
 of the Democratic party, who believe in
 tariff reform and who know what it is, who
 refuse to accept the results embodied in
 this bill as the close of the war, who are
 not blinded to the fact that the theory of
 Democratic tariff reform has been stolen
 and worn in the service of Republican pro-
 tection, and who have marked the places
 where the theory of Democratic tariff reform
 has been stolen and worn in the service of
 Republican protection."

No doubt many persons have remarked
 upon the language used in the closing part
 of this sentence, but not many are aware
 that it is borrowed from Moore's
 "Fire Wreath," in which occur the follow-
 ing lines:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave
 Who treasons like a serpent's bite,
 Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
 And blasts them in their hour of might!

The sentence above quoted is long and
 clumsy and seems to have been constructed
 mainly for the purpose of juggling in the
 plagiarism at the close. It reads like the
 effort of a high school pupil turning verse
 into prose.

The Washington Post, administration or-
 gan three days in the week, is informed
 that the Journal never had any anxiety
 about the report that the President's
 friends would attempt to capture the Grand
 Army at the National Encampment. On
 the contrary, it would like to see the fun
 such an attempt would afford every one
 except the friends of G. C.

Subscriber, Bloomfield: The lowest one-
 mile record made on a bicycle, flying start,
 is 1:54.4.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Otherwise Fair.

Yabaley—You fellows came home from
 your Sunday fishing trip empty-handed,
 didn't you?

Mudge—Yes, our hands were empty.

Limited Employment.

"Don't you fellows in the orchestra get
 awfully tired of your work?"

"Well, I'll admit that there is not more
 fun in it than the leader can shake a stick at."

From a Business Point.

Wibble—Honestly, now, do you think you
 reporters will ever go to heaven?

Spacer—I can't say. Still, the other place
 ought to be the best for sensational stories
 and big lies.

Explaining It to Him.

New Arrival—Fot is this "self-govern-
 ment" the people talk of here?

Citizen—Oh, it's simple enough. Every
 man attends to his own business and lets
 the government run itself.

THE LAW AND THE LETTER.

What, another letter? Well, talk is cheap.

—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

It wasn't signed, which is the reason why
 the newspapers have a halo to spare.—Cin-
 cinnati Commercial Gazette.

The new tariff bill will retard the indus-
 trial progress of the South at least twenty
 years.—Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic party is a colossal failure.
 Every word of the President's letter
 contains it.—Detroit Tribune.

At first Mr. Cleveland thought of vetoing
 the tariff bill, but he found it too long and
 too full of holes to do so.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A bill that is allowed to become a law by
 default is as effective as one which is
 signed. Party perjury is just the same in
 either case.—New York Tribune.

The tariff bill has become a law with-
 out his approval. Cleveland displays
 the kind of courage that leaves a great deal
 to the imagination.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The difference between signing the tariff
 bill and doing as Mr. Cleveland has done
 doesn't count in practical results. It may
 have weight in the political campaign, but
 that's all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The only significant utterance in his last
 unhappy letter is the disturbing threat
 that the flag is not under the protection
 of the law. The tariff bill has become a law
 without his approval. Cleveland displays
 the kind of courage that leaves a great deal
 to the imagination.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Well and truly spoken! We welcome the
 President to the ranks of tariff reformers,
 in which he says he takes his place. May
 the result of the new campaign be more
 satisfactory than the outcome of that in
 which he has been the leader.—Louisville
 Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The President would not sign the tariff
 bill, but permitted it to become a law by
 the operation of a "hidden and abhorrent
 force." The climax of the farce was this
 attempt to shift from the responsibility
 of approving an act he had the power to
 veto.—Louisville Commercial.

So far as Ohio is concerned, the interests
 which will suffer most severely are those
 of the wood grower and the maker of pot-
 tery wares. The sheep industry will prob-
 ably be destroyed within a few years save
 in those sections where grazing lands are
 given an artificial protection.—Cincinnati
 Tribune.

The letter, while perhaps less bitter and
 personal than the one he wrote to Mr. Wil-
 son, is not much more commendable as the
 President of the United States ought to
 have written. It has been an American
 boast that, though a man may be elected
 by a party to the office of President, when
 he once takes the oath of office he is the
 chief executive of the whole people, and in
 the unpleasant sense of that word, ceases
 to be a partisan. Mr. Cleveland, however,
 writes as the chief executive of the Demo-
 cratic party, and not as the President of
 the United States.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NONPARTISAN OBSERVATIONS.

The people always do love fair play and a
 square deal.—Columbia City Mail.

There would be "very little trouble in this
 world" if there were not for the fools in it.—La
 Porte Herald.

Remember it is always easy to find fault
 but that fault finding never aided in right-
 ing wrongs.—Frankfort News.

It is hard for a person without a good
 sense to make success in life as it is for
 him to carve a thing of beauty without
 tools of any sort, out of the hardest stone.
 —Madison Courier.

Ballooning, even if practiced by experi-
 enced aeronauts, is a dangerous enough ven-
 ture, and the extraordinary descent by
 parachute—sometimes with trapeze accom-
 paniment.—Evansville Journal.

We have come to the conclusion that a
 circus is no particular benefit to any town.
 It takes away four times as much money
 as it leaves. It also makes a town dull for
 a week afterward.—Elwood Call Leader.

If your local paper has trod on your toes
 a little in performing its mission, don't get

your back up and abuse the editor, but stop
 and take a long breath and think for a
 moment. You can't remember some of the
 favors and kindness it has shown you
 in the past.—Bluffton News.

The much-reviled Salvation Army was
 never as popular as it is now. The remark-
 able confidence that the people have in this
 poverty-stricken denomination is a monu-
 ment to its honesty and sincerity.—Marion
 Chronicle.

The man who uses his newspaper as a ve-
 hicle to carry his personal animosities be-
 fore the public, utterly fails to measure up
 to the true standard of journalism, and his
 paper becomes an evil instead of a benefit
 to the community.—Richmond Item.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Because a girl puts on frills it doesn't
 follow that her temper is ruffled.—Phila-
 delphia Record.

It begins to look as though the Lease
 of the fair Kansas Populist has expired.
 —Philadelphia North American.

The report that whisky is being made
 out of wheat may be all in your eye.